TAXATION OF U. STATES PROPERTY ILLEGAL

terest to almost all the branches of the Government making it important that it should be generally known, to place it before our readers.

Opinion of Judge GRIER on the Right of the State to Tax United States Property.

The United States vs. George Weise.

In Circuit Court U. S. Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Bill for an Injunction.

The United States have filed a bill for an injunction against The United States have filed a bill for an injunction against George Weise, the respondent, a collector of taxes in Cumberland county, who has seized upon the property of the Government and her officers, intending to sell it for the purpose of levying certain taxes assessed against "the United States garrison" or barracks near the town of Carlisle,

As the parties prefer that the complainants should have beir remedy, (if entitled to asy,) in this form of action, ather than by action of trespass, no question has been made There are no facts in dispute in the case, and it has there

fore been submitted on the bill and answer. The respot presented the following assessment or bill of taxes to officers of the garrison:

" United States Garrison Tax."

" County tax.....\$62 00

On the refusal of payment the respondent proceeded levy and seize upon certain property of the Government and the military officers then occupying the garrison of The three following questions have been propounded by the

learned counsel, as properly raised by the case before us:

I. Has the State power to tax the forts, navy jards, custom house, mint, garrisons, or other property of the United States used for the necessary purposes and operations of Govrnment?

II. Granting the State has such power or right, can it be

enforced by levying and esizing the personal property of the United States and their officers and servants?

Ist. The first question here proposed has been the subject of much discussion of late. It has been twice argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the United States, but remains under the Supreme Court of the Supre use Supreme Court of the United States, but remains unde-cided; and, as the present case can be decided without ex-pressing my opinion upon this point, I prefer to remain un-committed by any public expression of it, till it shall again be brought before the Supreme Court and fully argued.

It has been more than once decided "that State Govern-

It has been more than once decided "that State Governments have no right to tax any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the Union to execute its constitutional powers."—(See McCullough vs. Maryland, 4 Wheston, 316; Warton vs. The City Council of Charleston, 2 Peters, 449.) That the min', navy yards, arsenals, &cc. are "means or iostruments" of this description cannot be denied. It follows necessarily that a tax imposed upon these instruments or means as such by a State would be illegal. But it is contended that, although a State cannot "ex a "mint or navy yard" of the United States, co nomine, yet that, where the jurisdiction over the land on which they are exceted has not been ceded, it still remains subject to all the duties and burdens to which it is liable in the hands of individuals or private corporations. But however this may be, it does not follow as a necessary consequence that where a State has legally imposed a low of the land on which they are does not follow as a necessary consequence that where a State has legally imposed a tax on lands used for force, &c. that the payment of such tax may be enforced by distress or seizure of the personal property of the United States Government or its officers.

it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be executed directly on them and for their benefit "—
"and this Government, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action." If the several powers entrusted to and exercised by the United States and State Governments were executed by one sovereign or government, it would be an absurdity to tax the public property, or means used to execute one of its powers or functions to support mother. What would be gained by taxing a mint or fortification, built aed sustained by public taxes, in order to build a court-house or other public building or institution erected and sustained by the same means? Is it more reasonable that such a conflict of taxation should exist where the people have distributed these sovereign powers to two distinct Governments? But suppose it to exist, could it be tolerated that ments? But suppose it to exist, could it be tolerated that eather of these sovereigns, to whom these powers were entrusted, should treat the other as a mere private corporation? That one should seize, distrain, or levy on the public property in possession and used by the other? That the United States should tax the State-house at Harrisburg, and seize the furniture if it were in use by the Legislature of Pennsylvania? Or that a county or township tax collector should levy on the cannon in a fort, the bullion in the mint, or the soldiers' horse and arms? What an absurd conflict would thus be exhibited, where one arm of power, exercised for the benefit of the peop where one arm of power, exercised for the benefit of the peo-ple, should thus be employed to paralyze another?

Whatever, therefore, may be the power and right of a State to tax all land within her territory, and make it contribute to

creeing the injunction in this case to be made perpetual; but we deem it proper to vindicate the State of Pennsylvania from the charge of having authorized any of her officers to assume

the power which the respondent claims a right to execure.

3d. The fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania ever intended to authorize the taxation of the tew acres of ground occupied and used by the Government of the United States for min', custom-house, navy yard, arsenal, and barracks has heretofore been assumed, but to my mind has not been satisfactorily proved. factorily proved. It is true, it will not suffice for me to say that I do not believe (as I do not) that such an intention ever entered into the mind of any memoer of the Legislatures who enacted these tax laws. The intention of the law-moker is to be discovered only from the face of the statute, and by a fair

and liberal construction of its terms.

The act of 15th of April, 1834, for laying county rates and levies, and that of 29th of April, 1834, which makes provision for a State tax, do not differ very materially in their enumeration of the subjects of taxation. But, as the latter is evidently intended to be the most stringent and comprehensive, it will be sufficient if we can show that it does not, on sion for a State tax, do not differ very materially in their enumeration of the subjects of taxation. But, as the latter is evidently intended to be the most stringent and comprehensive, it will be sufficient if we can show that it does not, on a proper construction of its language, necessarily include tands used by the United States for the public benefit, as means of executing the powers entrusted to them by the most stringent and comprehensive, it will be sufficient if we can show that it does not, on a proper construction of its language, necessarily include the public. The snake-charmer was scated on the ground, after the fashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enorghies.

people.

The terms of this act are: "All real estate, to wit, houses lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills, manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleres, sugar-houses, malt-houses, breweries, tan-yards, fisheries, and ferries, wharves, and all other real estate not exempt by law

rison, &c. are "real estate," and that the word land in its widest legal acceptation might include them. But I need not cite cases to show the injustice and absurdity that would often arise from construing every word of a statute in its absolute or largest sense; or that the preemble, the subject-matter, the object, sim, policy, and spirit of the whole act should be sought for, and the letter of any particular section or sentence made

abservient to them.
It is among the earliest rules of construction that "when It is among the earliest rules of construction that "when statutes are made there are some things which are exempted or fore-prized out of the provisions thereof, though not ex-pressly mentioned." [Plowd. 13, b.] When general terms are used, and the statute enumerates the particulars under a videlicat, it shows the intention of the

seology to the particulars enumerated and those cjusdem generis. Thus we find that the whole purview, policy, and aim of this act is to raise a revenue from private property; no mode is pointed out whereby a tax can be collected from public squares, court-houses, poor houses, forts, arsenals, dec. The terms "all other real estate" should therefore be con-A practice has for many years prevailed in many of the States of levying taxes on the property of the General Government, used in its ordinary functions and operations, such as Navy Yards, Arsenals, &c.

This practice having been attempted recently by certain tax collectors of the State of Pennsylvania, and demands having been made on the officers in command of the several military establishments in that State, the Officers were directed to refuse payment, and to enjoin the process instituted to enforce it. A copy of the Opinion recently delivered by Judge Geers, in the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, upon this point, having reached our hands, we are induced, by its great interest to almost all the branches of the Government.

I am pleased to find that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has not enumerated either the mint, navy yard, arse al, forts, or any other property held for the public benefit of the United States, and has therefore not intimated an intention to authorize her officers to interfere with the General Government in the exercise of its constitutional powers. If it is the will of the people of Pennsylvania to insist upon the still doubtful right of taxing the few acres of land used by the General Government for the public benefit, it will be easy for their Legislature to express such intention in plain language which cannot be misunderstood. And when the question of power is fairly raised, it will have to be decided. In the mean time, county, city, and township assessors and collectors should refrain from making demands which they have no clear right to make, and certainly none to enforce, in the manner attempred by the respondent in this case.

The people of Pennsylvania feel that the location of the mint, navy yard, &c. within their territory is a benefit, and

mint, navy yard, &c. within their territory is a benefit, not a burden. A power to tax is a power to destroy not a burden. A power to tax is a power to destroy. For all that can be gained by the exercise of this power, it will hardly be worth while to contest the right or insist on a demand which implies a power, if not a wish, to expel these institutions from her borders. Let the injunction be made perpetual.

BY THE COURT.

PARIS CUSTOMS.

We take the following paragraphs from an interesting Paris letter in the St. Louis Republican :

I will tell you how Easter week is kept in Paris. Pirst, though, I must say something about Longchamps, or the promenade de Longchamps, as the French call it. This fete, which consists in nothing more than riding and driving up one side of the long avenue of the Champs Elysées and down the other, takes place annually on Hely Thursday and Good Friday. It dates from Louis XV, and its origin is as follows: An ancient abbey called Longchamps, founded in 1261 by Isabella of France, sister of St. Louis, existed near the Maillot gate, and was so burntle that few persons ever knew of its existence. Suddenly two sisters, the daughters of a noble family, sought refuge in the abbey against the cares and temptations of the world. These young fadies in-troduced into the abbey the taste and art of music. They founded a chapel in which every year during Pa-sion Week sacred concerts were given, and the music is described as having been almost colestial. All Paris flocked to these concerts, and every year they became more and more fashionable. At last came the Revolution of '93, and the concerts were stopped. After the 18th brumsire, the police, in order to ent or its officers.

2d. "The Government of the Union is emphatically and amuse the public and distract attention, tried to revive, under uly a Government of the people. In form and in substance a new pretext, the ancient musical and religious pilgrim-age Champs Elysées, the occupants dressed in a way to excite curiosity and amusement. And thus the start given every year from Wednesday to Friday of Passion Week, the long

year from Wednesday to Friday of Passion Week, the long procession of carriages and horsemen, extending from the Place de la Concerde to the Bois de Bologne, serves as a pretext for the display of spring fashious, and eccentricities which would be tolerated nowhere else.

This year the weather was uncertain, which made the display less brilliant than usual. As I said before, the carriages all go up one side and down the other of the broad avenue, and no carriage is allowed to stop or leave the line except at one of the two ends. Police men, or gens d'arms, on horseback, are stationed at small distances to see that all rules and regulations are properly observed. This year the most element and above. gant and showy equipages, by far, were those belonging to the different actresses of note. Rachel's was an elegant car-riage, painted in dark green and gold, drawn by four jet-black horses, with gilded harness. Two footmen behind, and the coachman, were dressed in green velvet livery, faced and trimmed with gold. Rebecca (Rachel's sister) afforded as strong a contrast in her equipage as she does in her person. Her carriage was small, light, and open, painted in blue, and drawn by four snowy-white horses, with plated harness. The coachman and footmen were in a livery of blue and silver. Rebecca is young and pretty, and has a great number of admirers.

Two of the greatest curiesities, at this season of the year Whatever, therefore, may be the power and right of a State to tax all land within her territory, and make it contribute to the burdens of the State, it cannot enforce the payment of them from the United States, by seising the personal property or means used by the General Government in performance of the duties and in execution of the powers entrusted to it. To the extent of the powers granted the United States are sovereign, and cannot be treated by the States as a mere corporation, a citizen or a stranger, and subjected to distress and execution for claims, real or pretended, by every county and township officer. If the State of Pennsylvania has any just demands against the Government of the United States for the use of her soil, recourse may be had to Congress, to whom an appeal for justice can always be successfully made, especially when the appellant is a State of the United States for the General Government, and treating it as a petty corporation or an insolvent or absconding debtor.

For this reason alone the court would feel justified in decreing the injunction in this case to be made perpetual; but we deem it proper to vindicate the State of Pennsylvania from

world.
The Gingerbread fair is similar to the Ham fair, but is The Gingerbread fair is similar to the Ham fair, but is mostly made up by the Parisians. The French are exceedingly found of gingerbread, but I must say, they cannot make it as good as that made in the United States. The molasses is very bad here, and a great deal of honey is used insead, which makes the cake exceedingly tough. One booth at the fair was kept by a woman who sold gingerbread, cut into all sorts of forms. There were men and women almost the size of life, and gigantic cats and dogs, and horses and cows, and sheep, and every thing, in fact. Her customers, were mostly children, who were bigbly delighted with the display she made. Coming down through the Champs Elysées, after visiting the fair, I stopped to see some of the nutuerous shows, which are in full operation during the holydays. I found myself at last within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and ground, after the lashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most energy and him; two or three of them were of the most energy and his large as a full-grown boa. He would take them up in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck, and head; stick out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the lips, the eye-lids, and present their heads or tails to bim, as he commanded them. While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off, unnotived by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragging itself along got out of the crowd, every body, you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just ourside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The asorpent no sooner spied them, than he raised his head, and in another moment was busy winding himself around the body of one of the unfortunate animals. The poor dog really acreamed with fight. It was like the scream of a human being. The Arab no sooner heard it and understood the necesse, than he got up, went to the spot, and without touching the serpent at all spoke a few words, and the creature instantly uncoiled itself slowly until it left the dog free, and I has a sure you one of the canine race never ran as fast as that dog did, as soon as he got loose. The surprise of the spectators of this scene knew no bounds, and pieces of silver were literally showered into the Arab's turban.

LIGHT FROM WATER .- OTHER POSITIONS

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: Under the courtesy extended to me by you come time since, I had, at one time, taken up my pen for the surpose of inditing an answer to "Omega," who, you will remember, published in your columns a reply—or rather a paper purporting to be a reply—to the philosophical views which you were so kind as to present to the public for me in April last; but I concluded that the matter of "Omega's" article was, in the first place, scarcely worth the trouble of a notice; and, in the second place, the terms in which the article was couched placed it rather beyond the pale of civility. The whole question in dispute between us (for the ty. The whole question in dispute between us (for the writer did not say any thing as to my own particular views) was reduced to a simple question of fact as to the patent of Mr. Henry M. Paine, which question has been settled to the satisfaction of the world, by the publication of the patent itself in "Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine," together with a notice of "Shepherd's patent," (an improvement on Paine's,) in the Nos. of that journal for May and June, 1851. "Silliman's Annual of Scientific Discovery" for 1850, issued this

year, at pages 238, '39, '40, and '41, also gives quite an ac-

curate account of the same thing.

When Mr. Paine's method was first talked of, I was th only man in the country, I believe, other than the parties directly interested in it, who attached to it either credence or importance. I did not know, nor do I now know, Mr. Paine personally. Neither was I or am I in communication with him. I credited his invention simply because the principles from which I reason philosophically led me to foresee the result. And I again repeat that there is not in any of the po-sitions assumed by Mr. Paine, either in respect of the catalysis of hydrogen gas, by passing it through spirits of turpentine, or as regards the conversion of water into hydrogen or into oxygen, at the will of the operator, any thing which militates against correct reason or positively ascertained fact. I know it is said by a certain set of laboratory men—who, in regard to science, are like churchmen in regard to religion, and damn every one who dares to think or pray otherwise than by customary formulas, however absurd they may be to the ra-tional mind—that Mr. Paine, in the first place, has not done what he has said he has done ; and, in the second place, that, even if he has done what he claims to have accomplished, he is entitled to no credit for it; for it is either not worth a thought, or, if worth a thought, some one else did it long ago. For these kind of men, it matters not who they are, or where they are, I entertain too profound a contempt to interchange ideas with. They first deny that a thing has been done, and, when driven from this position by the fact, they pronounce the idea old or else vilueless. This is the way they show their logic, their moralty, and their eminent philosophical acquirements. We have an instance of this in 'Silliman's Annual," just quoted, in reference to Mr. Paine. Turn to page 16 of "Notes by the Editors," and you will find this language, viz :

"This claim, (Mr. Paine's,) so entirely at variance with the principles of chemistry, is, we think, disbelieved in whole or in part by all scientific men in the country, and before the truth shall be established by the only proper tribunal, we are not disposed to give it credit."

Now turn to page 240 of the book, and you will find the same " Editors" saying :

consumption; but that the gas, in its passage through it, is catalysed, or changed from simple hydrogen to a more illuminating gas, by contact or presence, without detracting from the turpentine any of its original properties, an effect by no means without a parallel in chemistry."

I have underscored the plain contradiction in which the Editors have involved themselves. We know, from the beautiful papers and experiments of Berzelius and others on catalysis, to be found published in the "Annales de Chimie," that the precise result claimed by Mr. Paine, so far from being at "variance" with chemical law, is exactly in accordance with the law. But let us see semething more of the absurdi-ty of the "Editors" on this question. Mr. Paine's invention is so "entirely at variance with the principles of chemistry that it is not to be believed," say these gentlemen; and yet, at page 241 of their book, they give us the following authoritative statement, headed :

" Gascous Transformation of Water.

"At the meeting of the Royal Society on January 24, 1850, a communication was read from Mr. Daniel Paret, on the gaseous transformation of water, by means of a pile in

ing aside that narrow jealousy which, I feer, has attended them in consequence of the fact that one of the fraternity did not achieve the honor, they would have seen from the plainest rules of catalysis, as explained by those great masters, Berzelius and Thenard, there was nothing, as Silliman, in despite of his prejudices, admit, militating against the catalytic part of the method. The other fact stated by Paret, none but a man of genius, none but a man capable of making and establishing rules, could have reached, and, consequently, it is not to be wondered at that those whose intellects only aspire to follow rules should have failed to comprehend a result as remarkable as true.

quently, it is not to be wondered at that those whose intellects only aspire to follow rules should have failed to comprehend a result as remarkable as true.

And is Mr. Paine entirled to no credit, because he happens not to be a teacher of children in school-rooms, and has not been duly dubbed a professor, (God save the mark!) for the beautiful results he has accomplished, and the new trains of thought and invection be has thereby stimulated? Is he to be decreded because he cannot light up the earth by a single effort, or produce a substitute for steam at a single trial? Did Robert Fulton succeed in bringing to bear the principles of steam practically in a day or a year? or was it after many years' effort; after a weary time of want, and suffering, and morification; after being discountenanced and decried as a fool and a medman, that he finally succeeded in projedling a boat by steam, at the rate of a few miles an hour? How much time, how many millions of dollars has it cost to bring steam to its present point of perfection? A c these cavillers against Paine more numerous than were the cavillers against Paine more numerous than were the cavillers against Paine more numerous than were the cavillers against Paine in the sease amount of time, and labor, and experiment, and money which have been expended in developing and perfecting the principles exhibited in Paine's invention? Look at the results of the first improvement that has been made on the Paine process of eliminating the gracoustical application of a philosophical principle, viz:

PROM THE "FREHMAN'S JOUENAL." ENGLAND.

"Water Gas.—Shepard's Patent."

"Our readers are familiar with the fact that an American (Paine) had succeeded in decomposing water, and so combining its hydrogen with carbon as to form an illuminating gas, which he proposed as a substitute for coal gas, &c. Since the period at which the American discovery was announced, a German chemist of great eminence has announced the discovery of a process by which the water may be decomposed and the carburetted hydrogen formed at little more than a nominal cost, with unerring certainty, and, practically, in an unlimited quantity. The gas so produced is said to possess illuminating power far exceeding that of ordinary coal gas, and is capable of producing, in the act of combustion, such an amount of caloric as to constitute an economic substitute for coal in the generation of water-steam for the propulsion of boats and locomotives. This invention has been patented in most of the countries of the European continent, in England, and Scottand, and Ireland, by Mr. Shepard, an English gentlemen whose intimate connexion with the cortinental States afforded him peculiar facilities for the great enterprise in which he has embarked. We understand that the gas produced by Mr. Shepard's patent is not only capable of being used as a fuel for the generation of steam from water, but is in itself capable of being adapted to all the uses to which steam power is now applied—the expansive gas itself performing the functions of high pressure steam. Several great English companies have already entered into contracts for the use of this patent, which, if it should realize the expectations of the patentee, is destined to create a revolution little inferior to that created by the application of steam as a locomotive power."

The London "Times" thus alludes to this interaction in as a locomotive power."

The London "Times" thus alludes to this interesting in

vention, vis:

"One or two of the principal railroad companies have lately entered into an arrangement with Mr. Shepard, who has patented an invention for the decomposition of water, and negotiations are pending with some steamboat and gas companies for the application of this patent to propel steamboats, locomotives, and other engines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced."

boats, locomotives, and other augines, by which the cost of working machinery and generating gas is likely to be greatly reduced."

But what if neither Paine's patent nor Shepard's patent should accomplish, in tull, the ends proposed, is that a reason why the principles should be abandoned? According to my mode of reasoning as to practical results, a floating canoe, with a hand-paddle for a propeller, is the next approach to a boat with oars for propulsion; and a boat with oars soon gives place to the vessel with sails; and the vessel with sails is followed by the vessel with steam; and I doubt not, with Messrs. Paine, and Paret, and Shepard, that the vessel with gas will follow, pari passus, the vessel now driven by steam. I also think with Page, that a vessel driven by electrical force will be reslized, though hardly upon his present plan. I likewise think that a vessel, driven by pure and free caloric, acting through an intervening medium, is to flutter the equanimity of the professional corps then existing, and that then will follow a vessel driven by the united forces of electricity and caloric, as I have elsewhere said, realizing the most gigantic mechanical power which man shall ever reach. But this leads me to recur to the heading of this article—viz. "Other positions verified"—and, with it, to the principal object I had in view in taking up my pen at this time. First, what positions have I taken heretofore that have been realized? Second, what are being or are just now realized? By a recurrence to the article I published in the National Intelligencer April 28th, 1851, you will find that I there repeat various conclusions and predictions as to science and scientific invention made by me years previous. More than ten years ago I assumed the position that "any square inch of solid substance contained a sufficient quantity of electric force, in a latent condition, which, if rendered free and sensible, would be capable of generating a power of almost an incalculable magnitude." This position has been thorou

the cause of cohesion as one of the qualities of attraction."
M. Paret has proven the "electric fluid to be the coercitive M. Paret has proven the "electric fluid to be the coercitive agent of cohesion" (to use his own words) within the last two years. These are some of the positions in science assumed by me, years ago, which may now be considered practically realized, to say nothing of other no less striking and no less important points, among which may be mentioned the idea of "latent electricity as a principle as fixed as that of latent caloric," announced by me publicly in 1839, but advanced prior to that time; which idea is now becoming prevalent, for the first time, with the earthly and divine right of philosophers.

phers.

But, in the article published in the Intelligencer of the 28th April, I say that "I do not doubt but that I shall live to see atmospheric air brought to bear as a substitute for sit am in ocean navigation." Since this sentence was penned I wish to say to you particularly that a gentleman from New Orleans, of sagacious intellect and vast inventive genius—I mean Dr. William Richardson—has visited this city for the purpose. lego, a communication was real from Art. Daniel Parts, on the genotic transformation of water, by means of a pile in two sparste compartments, having no other sk-tric communication between them besides conducting wifer of copper, the surface of the control of t

nature of the principle sought to be elucidated and established by that fact, I have not hesitated to conclude that the principle was not as stated, or the fact was not as stated, and, therefore, that the truth remained still unravelled; and I have then set myrelf to work to ascertain the truth if possible. In other words, the basis of my reasoning is this: A principle or truth admits nothing contradictory to itself. Let us for a moment make application of this idea. It is commonly asserted that heat and light proceed from the sun direct. I deny the fact. Why? Because Arago, in his report on cometary bodies, has clearly proven that all cometary bodies as they approach the sun contract, and as they recede from the sun expand; which facts contradict the principle claimed as to heat and light. How? If heat proceeds from the sun, then as those bodies approach the sun they would necessarily expand under the influence of the repulsive tendencies of heat thrown into the matter of their bodies; but the reverse is the fact. Again, it is evident that the further these bodies are from the sun the more do they expand, which, being true, it cannot be that the sun is the source of heat, as the principle of heat is the only source of expansion in nature. Therefore I conclude that space is due to and filled with caloric, and that the sun is precisely like any other planetary body in substance or elementary principle: and that the principle of cold as the attractive principle is more sensible in it than the principle of caloric. In other words, that each planetary body is a centre of attraction, where the electrical influence prevails, and whatever heat is obtained from them results from the condensation eternally going on in their matter under this attractive influence. As cometary bodies, then, approach one of these suns, or centres of attraction, they must contract; and as they recode in space they absorb the caloric of apace, and must expand. How, theo, with regard to light? The most approved postion in reference to light i

then, do we derive heat and light ? I am preparing gradua then, do we derive heat and light? I am preparing gradually a paper on the subject. My views are rather too extensive, and I trust important, to be thrown out in this loose way. But I will tell you how I get my mathematics. It is thus I in the system of nature all points or centres are due to and synonymous with electricity or attraction, and all space or circumference is due to and synonymous with caloric. Will the professional philosophers laugh at this? Perhaps so Well, let them laugh. Far be it from me to take from them so poor a privilege. But will they assert that I whistle for the want of thought? I have only to say, then, the seals of nature have not all been loosed, nor are they all ever destined to be loosed by man to the perfection of revelation in this life. Excuse me, gentlemen, for having troubled you so long, and believe me, very respectfully and truly your friend and servan!,

"Lord Campbelt has laid out his principal strength on the lives of Holt and Mansfield, his and all the world's beau ideals of judges. And, commending his work to the leisure of professional readers, we devote the rest of our space in this notice to extracts from his biographies of those two great lu-

LORD HOLT'S YOUTH. " Having prolonged one of his unlicensed rambles round "Having prolonged one of his unlicensed rambles round the country, in company with some associates as reckless as himself, until their pures were all utterly exhausted, it was determined, after divers consultations how to proceed, that they should part company, and try to make their way singly, each by the exercise of his individual wits. Holt, pursuing his separate route, came to a little inn of a straggling village, and, putting the best face upon the matter, commended his horse to the attentions of the hostler, and boldly bespoke the best supper and bed the house afforded. Strolling into the kitchen, he observed there the daughter of the landlady—a virl of short thirteen years of age, shipsering with a fit of the best supper and bed the house afforded. Strolling into the kitchen, he observed there the daughter of the landlady—a girl of about thirteen years of age—shivering with a fit of the ague; and on inquiring of her mother how long she had been ill, he was told nearly a year, and this in spite of all the assistance that could be had for her from physicians, at an expense by which the poor widow declared she had been half ruined. Shaking his head with much gravity at the mention of the doctors, he hade her be under no further concern, for she might assure herself her daughter should never have snother fit. Then, scrawling a few Greek characters upon a scrap of parchment, and rolling it carefully up, he directed that it should be bound upon the girl's wrist, and remain there till ahe was well. By good luck, os possibly from the effect of imagination, the ague returned no more—at least during a week for which Holt remained their guest. At the end of that time, having demanded his bill with as much confidence as if his pockets were lined with jacobuses, the delighted hostes, in-tead of asking psyment, bewai ed her inability to pay him as she ought for the wonderfal cure he had achieved, and her ill-fortune in not having lighted on him ten mon his sooner, which would have saved her an outlay of some forty pounds. Her guest condescended, after much entreaty, to set off against his week's entertainment the valuable service he had rendered, and wended metrily on his way. The sequel of the story goes on to relate that, when presiding some form ways afterwards at the assizes of the same county. he had rendered, and wended metrily on his way. The sequel of the story goes on to relate that, when presiding some forty years afterwards at the assizes of the same county, a wretched, decrept old woman was indicted before him for witchersft, and charged with being in possession of a spell which gave her power to spread diseases among the cattle, or care those that were diseased. The chief justice desired that this formidable implement of sorcery might be handed up to him; and there, eaveloped in many folds of dirty linen, he found the identical piece of parchment with which he had himself played the wizard so many years before. The mystery was forthwith expounded to the jury; it agreed with the story previously told by the prisoner; the poor creature was instantly acquitted, and her guest's long-standing debt amply discharged.

instantly acquitted, and her guest's long-standing debt amply discharged.

"He had been early destined to the profession of the law, having been entered on the books of Gray's Inn when he was only ten years old. His father was then treasurer of that society, and entitled to admit a son without a fee. Before he had completed his first year's residence at Oxford, such were his excesses, and such were the complaints which they called forth, that Sir Thomas thought the only chance of saving him from utter rain was a change of seene, of company, and of pursuits. Accordingly he was brought to London; he was put under the care of a sober attorney, and he was required to keep his terms with a view to his being called to the her. The experiment had the most brilliant success. His reformation was at once complete; and, without taking any vow, like Sir Matthew Hale, sgainet stage plays and drinking, or renouncing society to avoid temptation, he applied ardently to the study of the law, and his moral conduct was altogether irreproachable."

"Holt having, some time after, committed another of this brotherhood, called John Atkins, to take his trial for seditious language, the same Lacy called at the chief justice's bouse in Bedford Row, and desired to see him. Scream 'My Lord is unwell to-day, and cannot eee company.' Lacy, (in a very solemn tone.') 'Acquaint your master that I must see him, for I bring a message to him from the L rd God.' The chief justice, having ordered Lacy in and demanded his business, was thus addressed: 'I come to you a prophet from the Lord God, who has sent me to thee, and would have thee grant a nolle proseque for John Atkins, his servant, whom thou has sent to prison.' Holt, C J 'Thou art a false prophet, and a lying knave. If the Lord God hid sent thee, it would have been to the Attorney General, for he knows that it belongeth not to the chief justice to grant a nolle proseque; but I, as chief justice, can grant a warrant to commit thee to bear him company.' This was immediately done, and both prophets were convicted and punished." HOLT AND THE PROPHET.

lam, do we derive heat and light? I am pepuling grideally a gener on the select. By these are related to antenders, a grid on the select. By these are related to antenders and the select of the sele

love and respect with which he was regarded from the following appeal to him, when we know that the speaker was Erskine, the most fearless and independent of men, addressing him in the case of the Dean of St. Asaph:

"" I am one of those, said he, 'who could almost lull myself by these reflections from the apprehension of immediate mischief, even from the law of libel laid down by your fordship, if you were always to continue to administer it yourself. I should feel a protection in the gentleness of your character; in the love of justice which its own intrinsic excellence forces upon a mind enlightened by science, and enlarged by liberal education; and in that dignity of disposition which grows with the growth of an illustrious reputation, and becomes a sort of pledge to the public for accurity. But such a recurity is a shadow which passeth away. You cannot, my Lord, be immortal; and how can you answer for your successor? If you maintain the doctrines which I seek to overturn, you render yourself responsible for all the abuses that may follow from them to our latest posterity."

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST, 1851. J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy,
Class 92, for 1851.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 9th of
August, 1851.

14 drawn numbers out of 75!
GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of. \$50,000 | 1 prize of. \$3,000
1 do of. \$1,576 | 1 do of. \$2,855
1 do of. \$15,000 | 90 do of. \$1,500
1 do of. \$10,000 | 20 do of. \$1,000
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5,000 | 40 do of. \$500
1 do of. \$5000

Tickets 15, Halves \$7.50, Quarters \$3.75, Eighthe \$1,871. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class No. 98, for 1851.

867,500-\$40,000-\$20,000-\$15,000-\$14,260

50 Prizes of \$2,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOITERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
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To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 23d of
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78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

78 number lotery—13 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCREME.

1 splendid prize of. \$57,500 | 10 prize of. \$3,500

1 do do 40,000 | 50 do 2,000

1 do do 15,000 | 171 do,lowest 3 No, 1,000

1 prize of. 14,260 | 8cc. 8cc. 8cc.

Tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2.50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets. \$270 00

do do 26 half tickets. 135 00

do do 26 quarter tickets. 67 50

do do 26 eighth tickets. 33 75

\$40,000-\$20,000-\$10,000, &c. 50 prizes of \$1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.

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August, 1851.

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